

LA S'CHINTEIA

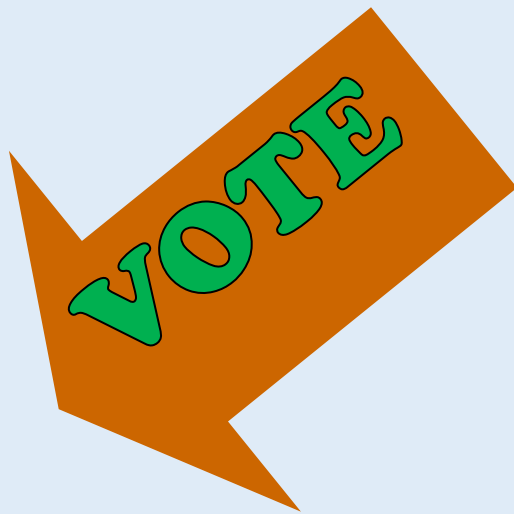


Talossa's Magazine of Everything

**Joint Statement
Concerning the
Conduct of HM
King John**

**Interview with
the Ladîntsch
Naziunál**

A Tale of Two Referendums



HERE

Volume III

August 2019

Ian Plätschisch, Editor in Chief

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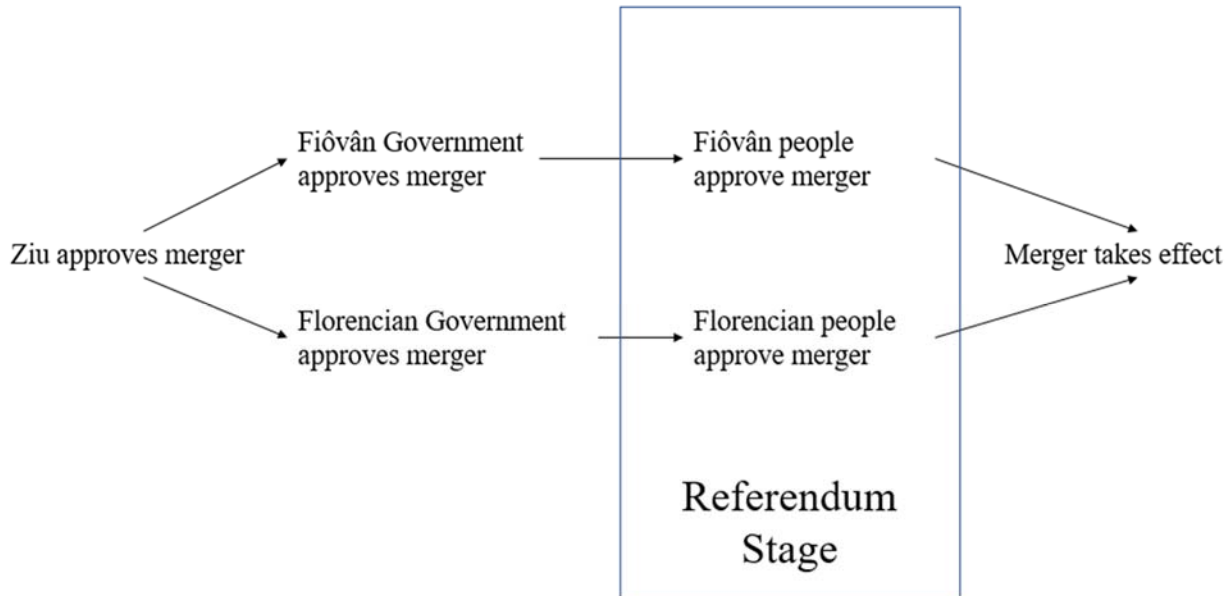
August Referendums Halted by King's Lawsuit

Ian Plätschisch

The referendum to be held beginning August 1st in the provinces of Fiôvâ and Florencia on whether to merge the two provinces into a single province named Iarnériâ (which was previously covered in the June 2019 TalossAnalysis) has been temporarily halted by Justice Txec dal Nordselvã in response to a lawsuit filed by HM King John questioning the legality of the referendum.

Consequently, the Kingdom-wide referendum to approve the 2019 Organic Law reform measure (named “The Still into This Amendment” and meant to streamline the Organic Law without making many substantive changes), due to begin August 20th after the conclusion of the merger referendum, will also be delayed. In a court filing, Secretary of State Glüc da Dhi explained that the database administrator, Marti-Pair Furxhéir, has already reconfigured the database to allow for the first referendum to take place in only two provinces, and would not be available to change it back until after the first referendum was set to conclude. This makes it impossible to conduct the referendum on Organic reform first.

The merger referendum is the last step in the three-step merger process approved by the Ziu in May. Approval by the Ziu itself was the first step, followed by approval by the two provincial governments. Approval by a majority of the citizens in both provinces in a referendum is the final step.



In his lawsuit, filed July 25th, the King claims that the Florencian government never properly approved the merger. This would mean that the merger could not take effect even if approved by the people of Florencia in a referendum, because the Organic Law guarantees that a province (via its provincial government) must consent to any change to its sovereignty.

According to the King's brief, in order for the Florencian government to approve legislation, first the member of the Nimlet (the provincial legislature) proposing the bill must post the bill and set a time period for voting, which may not be shorter than two weeks. If the Nimlet passes the legislation, the Governor must sign and deliver the bill to the Constable (the King's provincial representative) for the Constable's approval or veto. The King argues that the merger bill's sponsor, Spencer Kerfoot, never specified a voting period when he brought the matter before the Nimlet at the end of May, and that Governor Mximo Carbonèl never delivered the bill to the Constable (which in turn means the Constable could never have approved the bill).

S:reu Kerfoot's resolution did include a voting deadline, but the deadline was worded in a way that made it appear to apply to the referendum rather than the vote in the Nimlet. Kerfoot has recently clarified that he meant for the deadline to apply to the Nimlet vote, and communications between him and Seneschal Miestrâ Schivâ at the time he proposed the bill confirm this.

Attorney-General Cresti Nouacasta-Lăxhirescu is representing the Government in this lawsuit. In addition to the above, he has argued that Governor Carbonèl did indeed deliver the bill to the Constable by voting in favor of the bill (albeit after the deadline), since the Constable subsequently commented on it. Finally, because the Constable eventually withdrew the objections to the bill she had made in her comments, the Attorney-General says that she did approve the bill, or at least did not veto it in the fourteen days the Florencian Constitution allots her to do so.

The Government has called into question whether the apparent failure of the Constable to approve the bill is even relevant, given that the King already had the opportunity to veto the merger when the Ziu approved it during the first step of the process.

Justice dal Nordselvâ issued an injunction July 30th ordering the referendum stopped until the Cort entertains additional briefs and rules on the overall matter. This is on the basis of his preliminary ruling: while S:reu Kerfoot's deadline did apply to the Nimlet vote, the other requirements were not fulfilled.

	Approval by the Nimlet	Delivery by the Governor	Approval by the Constable
King's argument			
Government's argument			
Cort's preliminary decision			

After the preliminary injunction, S:reu Kerfoot proposed the bill again to the Nimlet in order to follow the procedure exactly. While only Kerfoot himself voted the first time (resulting in the bill passing 2-0), four members of the Nimlet have voted so far in the redo, with a current margin of 5-2 (note that some members hold multiple seats). As only one seat has yet to vote, the bill is guaranteed to pass unless a member changed their vote. The Free Democrat and AMP member

voted in favor while the RUMP member voted against. However, it is unclear whether the King plans to veto the bill in his new capacity as acting Constable to Florencia, even though the Seneschal has asked him publicly to state his position.

La S'chinteia conducted polls to gauge public opinion on both referendums. The poll concerning the merger referendum attracted three respondents; one from Fiôvâ and two from Florencia. The Fiôvân answered that they are definitely going to vote in favor of the merger, saying "Firstly, this will give provincial self-government a shot in the arm. Secondly, both provinces are currently 'rotten boroughs;' [Florencia] always elects a conservative senator, [Fiôvâ] always elects a FreeDem; this will allow competitive elections. However, both Florencian respondents answered that they will definitely not vote in favor of the merger. One simply called it "a terrible idea" while the other said "Things were better when KRI [King Robert I] was around!" The referendum must be approved by a majority in both provinces but given the support of the measure in the Nimlet, it is probable that the poll's sample does not reflect the overall population.

Senator for Fiôvâ Gödafriëu Válcadác'h had this to say about the merger:

This merger brings to an end, for the time being, of the history of two provinces with long and grand histories. Of course, Fiôvâ's origin-story is well-known by contemporary Talossa, and Florencia's story goes back decades. I am happy to support this merger. Florencia is completely stagnant, and our province probably is, too. Since [Governor] Mximo [Carbonèl] is on-board and instigated this process, I have no reason to put a stop to it. I also take this opportunity to once again thank the then-governments of Maricopa and Maritimi-Maxhestic for their willingness in their work to facilitate Reunision. With no Fiôvâ, there is no F-F merger.

Senator for Florencia Ieremiac'h Ventrutx could not be reached for comment.

The poll concerning Organic reform attracted nine respondents, six of whom said they were definitely going to vote in favor, one of whom said they definitely would not, and two of whom said they were not sure. The reform looks poised to enjoy support from voters of many parties, as could have been anticipated when the Ziu overcame the King's veto of the amendment, passing it 129-20 with 28 abstentions in the Cosa and 6-1 in the Senate in July. All respondents who indicated they voted AMP, ModRads Arise, or RUMP in the previous election responded that they would definitely vote in favor of the reform, while 67% of FreeDem respondents said they would. Two respondents said they did not vote in the previous election, and one preferred not to say for which party they voted. Of these three, one said they would definitely vote in favor of the amendment and two said they were not sure (constituting 100% of respondents who said they were not sure).

Joint Statement Concerning the Conduct of HM King John

AMP, FreeDems, ModRads Arise

EDITOR’S NOTE: This statement, backed by the political parties Awakening and Magnifying Passion (AMP), the Free Democrats of Talossa, and Moderate Radicals Arise, was published to Wittenberg on July 31st, 2019. The Editor in Chief of La S’chinteia was the principal author of this statement.

Our parties have a rich diversity of opinion concerning the proper role of the King in Talossan politics and governance. The King’s recent actions run afoul of all of them.

Some of us believe Talossa ought not have a King at all. Others believe that the King ought to be purely ceremonial, or serve only “to be consulted, to encourage, and to warn.” Because any political action taken by the King is not countenanced by these ideologies, we will here judge the King only by the loosest standard; that he exercise his power responsibly by making his intentions and communications clear, and that he foster Talossan culture and society in equal measure with the political power he wields. The Monarchists among us believe this is how any King of Talossa could protect what he sees as the long-term interests of Talossa while still commanding the respect of his subjects. All Talossans should expect our current King to adhere to these precepts, and we are sorry to say our expectations are not being met.

Fiôvâ-Florescia Merger Lawsuit

The King is recognized by many as a foremost expert in Talossan law. Therefore, if there were an issue with the manner in which Florescia handled their vote on the merger and the subsequent (non)-referral of the matter to the Constable, we might reasonably have expected the King to notice. He visited Wittenberg multiple times after the Nimlet had voted and before the Chancery set the date of the referendum. Given his close deconstruction of many other bills, we believe it probable that the King noticed the potential problem but refrained from pointing it out until a later time when doing so would be more disruptive.

Normally we would not be given to such theories. As has been pointed out, several other bodies, including the Ziu, the Nimlet, Fiôvân officials, and the Chancery also did not discover the procedural error. Therefore, even though the King is a legal expert and a citizen of Florescia, he could be readily forgiven for such an oversight. However, it is difficult to give him the benefit of the doubt, as he has now himself admitted what many have long suspected:

“Other times, yes, I’m hoping by the timing of what I do to frustrate what I consider measures that are bad for the country.”

It is also noteworthy that the King’s principal procedural objection is that he himself was not consulted on the matter, in the person of his Constable. To begin, it does appear that the Constable was involved in the process and withdrew her objections, and did so after the Governor voted in favor of the bill; we suppose it could be argued either way whether this “counts” as the Governor presenting the bill to the Constable. But more importantly, the King

already was given the prerogative to veto the merger if he so desired when the Ziu passed it on the May 2019 Clark.

To summarize, the King is attempting to halt the referendum on the basis of a procedural error he probably knew about beforehand and that, if corrected, would only give him a power he already had (and therefore would demonstrably not change the outcome). To deny the people of these two provinces a vote on the matter for this reason, especially when it has been endorsed by almost all prominent citizens of both provinces, might be legal, but not at all what we should expect from our King.

Veto

Beginning with the Proclamation Crisis four years ago, the King has occasionally found it appropriate to, without warning, descend from his throne just long enough to veto bills he does not like. According to him:

“Sometimes I simply hope some measure won't pass, because I can't see some easy way to fix it, given the politics of the situation. Other times, everyone knows I'll be opposed, so a veto is hardly an ‘ambush’.”

However, MZs are not psychic, and are often caught by surprise by his vetoes. The 22nd-31st of every month has become a somewhat tense period as MZs wait to see whether the King will appear at all, and if he does, whether their bill will find itself on the wrong side of his veto stamp. The prime reason the Clark results thread is so long every time the King hands down a veto is that this is usually the first time the MZs involved have been able to discuss the bill with the King. Even if the King does not see an easy way to address his concerns with a bill, he should at least provide the courtesy of explaining what they are. He severely underestimates the creativity of the Ziu if he believes he is the only one capable of finding solutions. If no agreement can be found, it is still irresponsible of him to use his veto power to catch MZs unawares.

The King's participation in the Hopper more generally is also usually lacking. We grant the King a place in our political process because we trust he will use his expertise and unique position to suggest improvements to a variety of bills. On most, he is silent.

Communication with the Government

Many of us have, at one point or another, been Prime Minister, and we know that it was (and is) often difficult to reach the King when we had important business. During the 52nd Cosa, a simple query concerning webhosting expenses took months to resolve. Missing an email on occasion would be understood, but the King also routinely fails to respond to important Private Messages and threads where his attention is needed when he visits Wittenberg (which itself does not occur as often as could reasonably be expected of the King of Talossa). The clearest example; the numerous “acting Ministers” in the past few terms that have been left in limbo for weeks or months because the King never gave them their official appointment.

The current Seneschál has attempted to act respectfully and in good faith, giving His Majesty sufficient notice by email of issues with which she believes he may take issue. The King claims to have not received several of these emails, which may well be true. But he has also often not responded to text messages sent to his cellphone number, which he assured this Government was the best way to reach him in an emergency. It is difficult not to reach the conclusion that the King has deliberately chosen, on occasions, not to respond to communications from the Government, because he prefers to “maneuver” or to “parachute in” (as some have called it) to thwart the Government’s agenda rather than attempt to reach a compromise beforehand. Like the monthly anticipation of a surprise veto, this causes stress and tension for the elected Government, and makes Talossa significantly less fun. We do not believe that the King has acted in good faith toward the Government he appointed.

Culture

The King must realize the tremendous soft power he wields as the most prestigious citizen of Talossa. There are so many ways the King could increase the prestige and interest of many aspects of the Kingdom, and insofar as people are attracted to Talossa because of the novelty of the Monarchic aesthetic, he is not following through on his awesome duties. We trust that the King believes he acts for the good of Talossa, but the ways he does so are narrow-minded and do not take advantage of the unique position he has. It has been a very long time since he has engaged significantly in a non-political initiative, which is a sorry state of affairs for someone who ought to be leading some of these initiatives. He would do well to remember that he is the Head of State, not the Head of Government. If the King devoted more time to his cultural duties, it would likely foster goodwill between him and the citizens, making them more apt to engage with him and grant him the presumption of good faith when he makes an unpopular political decision. In the absence of such non-political activity, his turning up almost exclusively to make unpopular political decisions at the very least gives the impression he acts in his own interest rather than that of the entire Kingdom.

Talossa cannot reach its full potential when it vests its most important cultural aspects in someone who never puts them to use. King John does not have the right to be King simply because he is currently King or because he made, at one time, significant contributions. We are grateful to the King for his work in the past, but Talossa deserves someone who will work for us in the present and in the future. Either the King needs to deliver on the promise of the Monarchy, or we need a new King.

Getting to Know: Andy Park

Ian Plätschisch

Andy Park is a student from Melbourne, Australia. He was granted citizenship on June 2nd, 2019.

***La S'chinteia (LS):* What have you seen in Talossa so far that interests you?**

Andy: It's a very interesting nation... I have wanted to join a micronation for a while, so i have, and I think I've made my best decision in six months. There are so much friendly people, and lots of things to do. My favourite is the bad jokes club.

***LS:* What made you want to join a micronation?**

Andy: I guess it's just fascinating how a really small country can have a very well sustained government, and how a small community is better in a lot of ways compared to a big country.

***LS:* How did you get into building computers?**

Andy: I just simply had a friend who built it for a living, and he told me the ways.

***LS:* There are several Talossans who occasionally talk about using Raspberry Pi. Have you ever done anything with that?**

Andy: No, not yet, but I would like to experiment with it.

***LS:* You said you enjoyed the bad jokes club; what is your favorite bad joke?**

Andy: "My computer crashed... because someone left the windows open..."

Interview with the Ladîntsch Naziunál

Ian Plätschisch

The Seneschal nominated Iac Marscheir to the position of Ladîntsch Naziunál on July 17th, 2019. In this role, he is the Chief of the Language Bureau and is in charge of promoting the use of the Talossan language.

***La S'chinteia (LS):* What makes you passionate about languages, and about Talossan in particular?**

Ladîntsch Naziunál (LN): Téu imrè enxhoiat säparh dals cosas qe dals perziuns altras non säpent. Belacops da perziuns non cuntzinent els glheþen, sa a sint parfätsilor per me. C'e apartì com'acest profta Talossan. Solamint prescamint sex eda seifet perziuns in el mundeu entieir povent en cumprencah. C'e perqet améu acest glheþ.

I've always enjoyed knowing things that other people don't. A lot of people don't care about languages, so they're perfect for me. It is especially like this with Talossan. Only about 6 or 7 people in the entire world can understand it. That's why I love this language.

LS: What is your favorite Talossan word?

LN: Éu actualmint non sâp quâlsevol moct isch va favori. Téu xhamais pensat över acest. Solamint améu xheneralmint el glheþ.

I actually don't know which word is my favorite. I've never thought about that. I just like the language in general.

LS: Many citizens have been trying for years to reconcile the various Talossan orthographies without much success. How do you plan to address this?

LN: Non planéu àd adreþarh la speliçaziun nútemp. El glheþ Talossan neceþa la viensità, es dals ziscuþiuns över la speliçaziun non aþistent.

I don't plan to address orthography for now. The Talossan language needs unity, and discussions about orthography don't help.

LS: Some have said that the language cannot be unified, and indeed, cannot even be used extensively, unless and until orthographic reform is addressed. How else to you plan to encourage unity and more extensive usage if speakers can't agree on which marks to use?

LN: Q'els ladintschen nútemp non raisnent över la speliçaziun suxhesta qe noi povent laþarh aceasta ziscuþiun indtil ja pü d'útzil del glheþ. Ocsà, estarha probavalmint pü fáþil àd enforçarh dels chinxhen dal speliçaziun schi hi estadra pü da ladintschen. Éu non volt xhetarh dals peiras à'iensa ruc'ha. Tirh dals ziscuþiuns över dels subxhects unfáþils, come la speliçaziun, non noi aþistarha à zisternarh el glheþ. Quand téu zirat q'el glheþ neceþa la viensità, suposéu qe proveveu zirarh q'els ladintschen actüells fossent estarh unificats per zisternarh el glheþ. In dels mocts altreux, non volt qe va posteu estadra apoartarh viensità àd ingencosa.

That the ladintschen [Talossan speakers] aren't arguing about orthography at the moment suggests that we can leave that discussion until there is more use of the language. Also, it will probably be easier to enforce changes to the orthography if there are more ladintschen. I don't want to throw rocks at a beehive. Having discussions about difficult subjects, like orthography, will not help us spread the language. When I said that the language needs unity, I suppose I was trying to say that the current ladintschen need to be unified in order to spread the language. In other words, I don't want my job to be bringing unity to anything.

LS: How do you think you can incentivize Talossans to learn and use the language?

LN: Doua cosas intzereþinds (per me) sint dels proxhects à traduziun es dels evints glheþeshti, come dals cumpetaziuns à pronunçaziun eda citarhen da dels texts scríuts par dels studints del glheþ Talossan. Craníeumint, schi ingenviens veladra ingencosa qi estadra intzereþind per dels altreux, noi en provarhent.

Two interesting things (to me) are translation projects and language-related events, like pronunciation competitions or readings of texts written by students of the Talossan language. Ultimately, if someone wants something that would be interesting to others, we'll try it.

LS: You have announced your next big project will be translating el Lexhatx (in fact, part of the translation of the preamble is included in this Volume of La S'chinteia). How long do you think this will take?

LN: V'estimäts isch, nu... vaintsch seifetziuas. El Lexhatx isch trei lung.

My estimate is, well... 20 weeks. El Lexhatx is very long.

LS: What is your “pitch” for learning Talossan?

LN: Ingenviens qi put parlarh Angleasca trovadra Talossan fažil. C'e pien da moets d'Angleasca, es l'ützil dals preposiziuns (el pärts el pü unfäžil d'ingen glheþ utphätsesc) isch com'Angleasc. Ocsa, las schladas sint trei regular, cün dals terminaziuns per cadascu schlada. Talossan non isch 'n monsteir per els intellectuais zedicats. Cün ün früstügh d'esforç es bisquinc müts per ziua, Talossan put estarih el glheþ d'ingenviens.

Anyone who speaks English will find Talossan easy. It's full of words from English, and the use of prepositions (the most difficult part of any foreign language) is like that of English. Also, the genders are very regular, with endings for each gender. Talossan isn't a monster for dedicated intellectuals. With a little effort and 10 minutes per day, Talossan can be anyone's language.

The Royal Veto - A Check That Has Become Imbalanced?

Miestrâ Schivâ

In last volume's article, “Elegy for a Seahorse - The Rise and Fall of the Moderate Radical Party of Talossa,” one paragraph in particular struck me:

Sir Alexandru Davinescu of the RUMP remarked that “the MRPT digest was and is -- by a wide margin -- the best set of rules to ever govern a party.” [... But b]oth Pinátsch and Soleighlfred pointed out that the detail of the party's governing documents eventually became a hindrance. Pinátsch said that “While the amount of written documentation the MRPT had very clearly defined us and our policies and processes, I found it an encumbrance sometimes. The length and complexity it enforced on our activities was off-putting. I think the final (failed) congress that signaled the end of the party was symptomatic of that weight” and Soleighlfred said “in honesty, our internal regulations weren't very useful once the membership shrank. It was designed for expansion, not shrinkage. I am partly to blame that I couldn't foresee that. But overall, MRPT isn't the only entity in Talossa which, ultimately, has the regulations which are bigger than the entity itself.”

Dare I say it, but “regulations bigger than the entity itself” seems to apply to Talossa itself, its Organic and statute law.

The opposition in the Ziu to the present Government have a nice “Catch-22” going on. They are eager to blow the whistle whenever they think that a Government initiative is “extra-legal;” however, they also sorrowfully complain about how the present Government isn't doing enough to solve Talossa's activity problems.

I believe that part of the problem is that most Talossans grew up in the United States, and have a more rigid idea of what “checks and balances” and “separation of powers” mean than those of us who grew up in a parliamentary system (let us remember that Talossa is a parliamentary system and has been for almost all its history). Many Talossans thus seem to have an ideology that the legislature should primarily function on a check on executive power; in other words, that the law is there to put limits on Government activity, rather than to facilitate or promote Government activity. But also, given that we are a monarchy, that the King should operate actively as a check on all the elected branches of government. This is quite alien to the parliamentary system, where the Cabinet is seen as the “buckle” which links the executive and legislature (in the words of the 19th century British writer Walter Bagehot), promoting unified rather than mutually-vetoing government – and the monarch is a figurehead whose only effective role is “to advise, to counsel and to warn”.

Let us also remember that in Talossa the elected executive are not just charged with “faithfully executing the law”, as, for example, the President of the United States is. Rightly or wrongly, we ascribe to the Seneschál and her Cabinet overall responsibility for the health of Talossa itself; to either “create” Talossan activity, or to create an environment in which Talossan activity can flourish. There is thus a contradiction between what we politically expect the Government to do, and the expectation that our Organic and Statute Law as well as the Monarchy are there primarily to stop the Government doing things!

I believe that an overreliance on “checks and balances” also leads to a system of “bottlenecks” – in that, if certain people have to “sign off” (or at least, not use their veto) for something to happen, then that depends on those people consistently being involved in Talossa. The obvious example of this is His Majesty the King, who – as is his right – jealously guards his constitutional prerogatives. The problem from the point of view of a would-be activist Government is that he doesn’t do this consistently. For example, we never know until right up until he does so that he’s going to veto a bill. The Government requests his opinion on things which we consider pretty vital to move Talossa forward; but we never know whether he will reply instantly, after a waiting period of weeks, or never at all.

In a “real” constitutional monarchy, the Royal Veto over legislation is only used in the direst of situations, and the Monarchy simply would not dare to go up against the elected Government. In the early 1990s, the King of Belgium simply could not in good conscience give assent to a law expanding abortion rights. In that situation, he “temporarily abdicated” for 24 hours so the bill could go through without his say-so. This is in contrast to the American system, where the President is not only day-to-day head of Government but freely uses his legislative veto; but generally announces in good time that he intends to do so, so that Congress doesn’t waste its time passing useless laws unless it has an overriding majority. In one system, the veto is for “show” only and bends to the will of the elected government. In the other system, the veto is real, but it is also balanced with a responsibility for activity.

What we have in Talossa is the worst of both worlds. The elected Government and legislature need the King’s approval to do so much. But we can’t require the King to be around, be active, offer his counsel when it is requested. We can’t require the King to do anything. This is not a

problem if you hold the view of State institutions expressed above – that the purpose of our law and constitution is to stop things changing, to put checks on Government activity. But in that case, it is totally unreasonable to hold the elected government responsible for lack of initiative and activity. A recent case in point is the Royal veto on 53RZ13, which was vetoed on the grounds that “people had fun writing these laws, and they do absolutely no harm”. A purer example of the Royal veto being used explicitly for preventing activity – which means change – could not be found.

Another hangover from American constitutional culture, which I believe is inappropriate in Talossa, is the reliance on the Uppermost Cort to sort out wrangles between the different institutions of state. The problem is that the UC as currently set up is a retirement home. Now, I don’t want to go back to the days of King Robert I, where the UC was an outright partisan body, an unelected “third house of the Ziu” composed of active politicians. But if we are going to allow the King or the provincial governments to be a check on the national government, we need an active UC – or, we put up with a situation where the status quo is to do nothing, until one or more Justices makes their monthly check of Wittenberg.

It seems to me that Talossa’s institutions are currently designed with an American-type “checks and balances” system, to prevent executive overreach and promote stability. But the President of the United States (for example) is also the head of government and thus is responsible for promoting activity as well as checking other branches of government. In contrast, the two most important “checking” institutions in Talossa – the King and the Uppermost Cort – have absolutely no incentive to be active and involved. The current Organic Law was written under King Robert I, who was an activist King, who – while in the immortal words of Daniél Laurieir, a “dictator-like bastard” – was the cultural motor of this country and kept things going. It is fine for the King not to be activist, or at least not actively running things. But in that case giving the King so much power to stop activity spells doom for the country.

I have a vision of a democratic Talossa, where the elected Government has both the responsibility and the power to promote activity, and if we are to be checked, it must be by institutions who have an incentive to be actively engaged in Talossa. I believe a Royal veto without any requirement for the King to be active in other ways is the best way to render elections and governments futile, to stop Talossan changing and growing, even to sabotage Talossa’s future, because the monarch thinks things were just fine in 2011 and you can’t argue with that. I think the judiciary must be reformed because justice delayed is justice denied, and inactive or semi-active Judges are just another stumbling block. I hope that the people of Talossa will agree.

El Práimhoct del Lexhatx

Translated by Iac Marscheir

This is a Talossan translation of the preamble to el Lexhatx, the legal code of Talossa.

Tandi qe:

El Ziu zesclara q'els lexeux del Regipäts Talossan sint bens es xhusts. Os estevent enacteshti partù muiteux anneux, d'acurd cün el Legeu Orgänic da Talossa, es la naziun prospereva. L'equità esteva establischescu in la bügđa. L'urfalan non esteva smestat àl praidivieu; la vidua non esteva smestada àl mac'htic. Com'evri, l'antiquità grült del Regipäts Talossan tent laßescu ça lexeux spaperseshti es variats. Solamint els pü metxaveséux povent revindicarh àd estarih famiglhars cün cadascu statuteu säpescu, es las zesclaraziuns d'aliquands Cosas tiennent esteshti pierdeshti àl posterità. Ivenđo toct i pevarhen dels lexeux, la finançù, es inac'hosa d'alter sint vesteshti in el pópul, c'e unfápil à säparh com'acestilor pevarhen tiennent esteshti uçeshti.

Acest non put continuarh. El legeu isch l'exprimaziun dal volontà xheneral. Cadascu citaxhien tent el drept del partiçiparh, eda personalmint eda trans sieu representanteu, in ça fundaziun. Ça fost prostexharh es puniarh pariliteir. Ça fost estarih avalaval à toct i tzara, vlicaval par ün regeu es ün enclin, ün cadì es ün petiziuneir, ün seneschal es ün citaxhien. Per aceasta raziun, els lexeux fossent estarih raßembleshti in ün codeu singul, qe toct i tzara in el regeu lor tenadra es guardadra ben es paxeumint, in lor complätsità es totalità per lor es lor sovinds.

Ainda q'el Regipäts Talossan isch ün päts titeu, zespitzi el mundeu grült, el Ziu, in la nómina del popul da Talossa, empena perventiura avant la pistoria qe noschtri respunçivilitaes profta noastra päts non sint üna fiduschcia míus sacra qe ça dels popuis altreux profta els lors. Per aceasta raziun, noi establischent es enactent acest codeu, nominescu el Lexhatx. Noi en victuarhent es en tamarhent.

End Matter

La S'chinteia is always hiring! If you want to write it, La S'chinteia wants to publish it. Get in touch with Ian Plätschisch if you would like to become a contributor (no set schedule, publish as many or as few times as you want) or staff writer. No experience required.

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Thanks for reading!